

MAIL.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

Hongkong, December 10, 1877.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, January 6, 1878.

Hongkong, January 9, 1878.

Intimations.
OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst. Warrants will be delivered by the Under- signed to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th Instant, inclusive. By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators. Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

Today's Advertisements.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1878, at Noon, The British Barque "ALPHINGTON," of 326 Tons Register, or of about 8,000 piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY. The Vessel was Built under Lloyd's special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1866, Classed 12 years A. 1. at Lloyd's and continued in 1868 A. 1. for 8 years. She was Remastered over Felt in London in July, 1875. Terms.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer. Hongkong, January 17, 1877. ja24

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, on SATURDAY, the 19th January, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 18th January. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 17, 1878. ja19

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. TIGRE, Commandant LOMBARD, with MALES, PASSENGERS, STOWAGE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 23rd January, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. H. DE POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, January 17, 1878. ja24

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter- signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DE POUEY, Agent. Ex "Sindh," 1 bale Samples, from London. Mr G. K. Harman, 1 case Orkneying H.M.S. "Mangrove," Goods, from London. Hongkong, January 17, 1878.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR YOKOHAMA. The British Steamer "LORE," shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick dispatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to MELOCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 17, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

FORMOSA, German 8-m. schooner, Capt. Schweer.—Melchers & Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barque, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Captain.

BIRKEN, British ship, Captain W. Reynolds.—Order.

GREENFRAV, British barque, Capt. Lang.—Chinese.

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.—Melchers & Co.

R. C. RICKMERS, German ship, Captain R. O. Stolt.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

PHANTON, British barque, Captain H. D. W. Schul.—Wieler & Co.

ADELINA & MARIANNE, German barque, Captain C. N. Dahl.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

WARRIOR, British barque, Capt. William Baumann.—Wieler & Co.

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.

TARTAR, German brig, Captain Kaemena.—Melchers & Co.

MARCOA, British steamer, Capt. J. H. Broker.—Stemmen & Co.

VELOCITY, British barque, Captain R. Martin.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

ABERNETHY, British barque, Captain Congours.—Order.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17, *Patroclus*, British steamer, 1650, Billing, Shanghai Jan. 9, and Amoy 10, General.—BURTON & SWIRE.

Jan. 17, *Lee Yuen*, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

Jan. 17, *Chun Tung*, Chinese R. C., from Canton.

Jan. 17, *Rubicon*, British 3-m. schooner, 204, J. Timmons, Swatow Jan. 16, Ballast.—MYER & CO.

Jan. 17, *Esmeralda*, British steamer, 395, N. Cullen, Amoy Jan. 16, General.—J. Y. V. SHAW.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17, *Taiwan*, for Coast Ports.

17, *Mongolia*, for Shanghai.

17, *Samar*, for Whampoa.

17, *Geelong*, for Europe, &c.

CLEARED.

Alexandria, for Chetoo.

R. C. Rickmers, for Diamond Island.

Birken, for Manila.

Washi, for Haiphong.

Cassandra, for Saigon.

St. Andrews, for San Francisco.

Sophie D., for Hilo.

Columbus, for San Francisco.

Albay, for Hilo.

Norna, for Swatow.

Lee Yuen, for Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For HAIPHONG and HANOL.—Per *Chariton*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 18th inst.

Per *Holwood*, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the 18th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—Per *Lee Yuen*, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 18th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and LONDON.—Per *Patroclus*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 18th inst.

For YOKOHAMA and SAN FRANCISCO.—Per *City of Peking*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 19th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—Per *Esmeralda*, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 19th inst.

For SAIGON.—Per *Cassandra*, is postponed till further notice.

For HAIPHONG and HANOL.—Per *Zambanga*, is postponed till further notice.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

May 10, David, Antwerp.

12, Chandos, Cardiff.

18, Alaira, Melbourne.

June 18, Henry Lippett, New York.

July 2, Northampton, Baltimore.

25, Globe, Deal.

Aug. 11, North Star, Cardiff.

11, R. P. Bourville, Penarth.

14, Regulus, Cardiff.

14, Moss Glen, Penarth.

14, Patrie, Cardiff.

17, John Potts, New York.

19, Felix Mendelssohn, London.

27, Charger, Liverpool.

28, India, Hamburg.

Sept. 3, Andreas, Flushing Roads.

4, Humbolt, New York.

7, Hecla, Flushing Roads.

8, Gatherer, Cardiff.

10, River Lagan, Cardiff.

15, G. F. Muniz, Newport.

18, Wildwood, Liverpool.

20, River Lagan, Cardiff.

21, P. J. Carleton, Liverpool.

22, Harkaway, London.

23, Victoria (s.), Liverpool.

25, Eldido, Hamburg.

26, Maria Ravano, Penarth.

30, Peter, Cardiff.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

5 p.m.—*Holwood* leaves for Haiphong.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. III.—Vol. VI.—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Imperial Confucianism.

A Visit to the Country of Gentlemen.

The Rhymes of the Shik-king.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

The Tang Kon Chi.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

On Silk-worm Oaks.

Native Literature on Chinese Porcelain.

A Chinese Advertisement.

Studies of Words.

Distillation in China.

A Chinese Coin.

The Desert of Gobi.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Glycerate, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1875.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.

BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 17th January, the Wife of Captain J. E. PUNCHARD, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Demerara, British Guiana, on the 8th November, 1877, THOMAS FITZGERALD FAIRBAIN, lately of Shanghai, of fever.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1878.

In writing recently on the Grant-in-Aid Scheme we expressed surprise that any person engaged in the work of education in Hongkong should hold aloof from such an excellent means as this for subsidising the various educational establishments of the Colony without at the same time entrenching on religious beliefs and prejudices. We pointed out that an enlightened government of the present day is bound to assure itself by investigation of some kind that the public money it expends on education is fairly earned, and that the system of instruction it thus aids is worthy of its support; that it is the province of a government to care for the education of its people, and that the government who would hand this duty entirely over to priests, without care as to the results, would be neglecting its duty; that the Grant-in-Aid Scheme here is arranged on as liberal a scale as the finances of the Colony warrant, and that the Scheme is, moreover, based on exactly the same principles as the one in England. A correspondent, "R. O.," undertook a reply to this article, but the sum and substance of his letter, so far as it referred to the points in question, seemed to be that we had merely repeated our old arguments, from which it was useless to attempt to turn us! The greater part of the communication was occupied with remarks respecting St. John's and the Roman Catholic cathedrals, with which we had nothing to do. "R. O." evidently considered the pretence of an answer would be better, under the circumstances, than no reply at all, but even in regard to the solitary point he put forward so elaborately—that our arguments were not new—it would be interesting to learn the date of their previous appearance in the *Mail*. We have certainly no recollection of having written anything of the kind before; not, however, that the point is an important one, for if we have repeated the same arguments it is at least some proof that we were impressed with their soundness. The Grant-in-Aid Scheme being in every respect similar to the one in practice in England, its existence in this Colony is in reality above all questioning; and while the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic schools from Government aid and inspection may be unfortunate for the children being educated in them, there is some satisfaction in knowing that the head of those schools is, financially, the only sufferer by the circumstance.

The only practical objection that seems to be urged against the Grant-in-Aid Scheme is that the Government will only make grants to children who have been in attendance at school 200 times in the course of the year. It seems to us that unless a child has given this number of attendances, it is impossible it can have received a sufficiently satisfactory education to justify the Government in supporting and encouraging by grants of money the institution in which it is being instructed. In this part of the world, where there is little or employment for children, and parents are reasonably alive to the advantages of education, there ought to be little or no difficulty in procuring attendances at school on something less than two-thirds of the working days of the year. The only other objection, either of an ideal or a practical character, we have seen urged against the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, is that it requires that four hours of the day shall be devoted to secular instruction. In the recently published pamphlet on the Central School a terrible picture is drawn of the child who "must study four hours consecutively in every day, God and religion being absolutely banished from the beginning to the end of the four hours, or else, no grant. If he stops in the middle to eat his lunch, or rest his brain, or say the Angelus, it does not matter that he works more than the four hours in the whole day, say six hours, if there are not four of them unbroken, consecutive hours devoted exclusively to secular study." This is a piece of sensational writing, viewed in any light, but when the fact is considered that the four hours of secular instruction need not be consecutive, the references to God and religion, lunch, and the Angelus become slightly ludicrous. As to the actual fact that the child is required to devote four hours a day to secular instruction we have never been able even to understand the basis of the objection offered to such an arrangement, seeing that more than half the day is left, to say nothing of Sundays, in which the teacher can instil religion,—from the infallibility of the Pope, down to the powerful virtues of "holy water"—into the poor little brains of his pupil to his heart's content. It is of course rather derogatory to priestly dignity that the Government should interfere in any way with the methods and subjects for instruction, even if it does assist in the work of education by money grants, and we strongly suspect that this forms the real objection of the head of the Roman Catholic Schools here to the scheme. We are happy to know, however, that as enlightened Governments recognise their duty more and more in regard to the education of the masses, this interference is likely to increase.

It was hardly within our intention to refer in this article to the Central School, but we may add that that institution seems to us somewhat analogous in principle to a School Board School at Home. There the parishioners have power, if they think fit, to establish a school which shall be supported from the rates, and free from denominational teaching. Here the Government takes the place of a Municipal Council, Board of Works, or other similar bodies, and in its wisdom it has established the Central School. As a public school it is free from denominational teaching, as are the Board Schools at Home. It is nonsense to talk of the superior education afforded at the Central School. It is perhaps hardly equal to the requirements of European children in this Colony, and we maintain the right of European residents here, as heavy rate-payers, to have a public school in the Colony in which their children may be educated according to the class of education prevailing at Home. Considering the comparatively small amount contributed by Roman Catholics towards the revenue of the Colony, while half or more of the Europeans being educated in the Central School are of that creed, it seems to us Roman Catholic opposition to that institution comes with a very bad grace.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court will be held to-morrow. There are thirty cases sent up to the Sessions for trial.

THE argument on the legal point reserved in the case of *Herrnstein v. Forbes*, as to whether variations of a contract would not do away with the penalty stipulated for in the contract for delay, was heard before the Full Court to-day. The proceedings, for convenience sake, took place in the Chief Justice's house. The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Philippo, instructed by Mr Brereton, made the motion, and Mr Hay-las, instructed by Mr Denys, appeared to oppose.

THE subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the Yess explosion have reached a little more than \$11,000, including the very liberal amount subscribed by Messrs Douglas Laprak & Co. The money has been distributed to the sufferers or their friends by Messrs Leong On, and Wai Kwong, and Fung Chetung in the following proportions:—On account of Passengers who have died, about \$140 each. On account of Shopmen and boarding house runners who were killed, about \$140 each. On account of coolies and boatmen who met their death, about \$70 each. For Survivors, about \$26 each. Those of the recipients who could give security were paid some days ago, but those who could not were paid to-day by Mr Wai Kwong at the Tung Wah Hospital.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 16th January, 1878:—

	European.	Chinese.
Thursday, Jan. 10th,	55	432
Friday, 11th,	43	288
Saturday, 12th,	60	225
Sunday, 13th,	79	345
Monday, 14th,	65	255
Tuesday, 15th,	66	612
Wednesday, 16th,	59	612
Totals,	427	2,157
Graud total, 2,584.		

INQUEST.

An inquest was held this afternoon (17th) on the body of Yim Ahoy, at the Government Civil Hospital by Mr James Russell, Coroner, with Messrs F. Dawson, J. W. Croker and F. De Sales Botelho, as Jury. Yesterday morning the deceased had a hand-to-hand fight with some men over at Yow-mah-tee, and was struck not very violently, but he died shortly afterwards, and it was found, from rupture of the spleen.

Dr Wharry, Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, was called. He proved the admission of the body, which was fairly nourished and bore no external marks of violence. On opening the body witness found the heart and lungs healthy, but there was a quantity of blood in the abdominal cavity, proceeding from two ruptures of the spleen, which was enlarged to twice or three times the natural size. The kidneys were also diseased. Death arose from rupture of the spleen, and some violence must have been used to cause the rupture.

Lee Asin, a stone-cutter at Yow-mah-tee, identified the body of the deceased, who was a fellow workman. Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, two men accused the deceased of stealing stones, and wanted to take him to the Station. A quarrel ensued, when the two men struck him several blows, the left side of his body with their fists. Witness then went up to separate them. After this the quarrel was renewed, but no blows were struck and the deceased never fell down. He walked back to the shed about 20 cheong distant, as if nothing had happened. In about a quarter of an hour after, however, he complained of illness, and died in an hour from the time of fighting. The deceased was sick several months ago for about three weeks. Witness did not know the two men, had not seen them before and could not identify them again.

Lee Ahong, foreman-workman at Yow-mah-tee, said he saw three men fighting, and two of them beating the deceased. Only a few blows passed. The rest of this witness' evidence was only corroborative. He would know the two men again.

Low Ayow, Sergeant Interpreter at Yow-mah-tee Station, proved taking the report from Yim Ahoy.

Yim Ah-mun, the head stone-cutter, was called. He was a clansman of the deceased, but he did not see the fight. He believed, however, that two men named Wong Low Him and Yip Cheong, employed in blasting rocks, were the persons who beat the deceased as they had left their work since.

Yim A-kum was next called. He saw the fight at a distance. He knew one of the men who beat the deceased was Yip Sun Fook; the other one he did not know.

Cheong Ke Shan, an herbalist who styled himself a surgeon, was next examined, but he displayed the most primitive knowledge of the surgical art. He did not even know how to feel the pulse, and did not know how the deceased came to his death; he only administered a pill and then walked away.

Lee Ching On, overseer to the Government contractor building the drain over at Yow-mah-tee, was also examined, but he did not see the fight.

The Jury returned a verdict of Man-slaughter against Yip Sun Fook and a person unknown.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.) Jan. 17, 1877.

Li Atak, a coolie, against whom several previous convictions were proved, was committed for trial at the Supreme Court for stealing a jacket. The defendant denied the offence, and said it was a false charge.

LIGHTS AND PASSERS.

A number of men were fined in sums of 10 cents, and upwards for being out without lights or passes after dusk. One was fined \$1 or 2 days' imprisonment for attempting to bribe the Constable (No. 166) who arrested him.

STEALING SHOES.

Wong Asing, a seaman unemployed, was sent to 21 days' hard labour for stealing an old pair of shoes, the property of a boat-woman. He was caught by P. C. Bond whilst running away.

OBSTRUCTION.

Several Chinese householders were fined in sums of from \$1 to \$5 for obstructing the thoroughfare.

THE \$500 ROBBERY.

Wong A-J, a hawker, and Fun Aking, his co-conspirator, were charged on remand with being concerned in the robbery of five \$100 notes from Father Vignano.

An Akwei, a chair-coolie, proved that defendants used to live with him at the Canton Bazaar, and that they left his house about 8 days ago.

Father B. Vignano said the number of the notes stolen were Chartered Bank 10,848, 6,798, 6,097, 10,000 and 6,880, and the note recovered was numbered 6,798.

The 1st defendant said in defence that the note was lent to him, by a boy named Ahim, to carry on business. He (defendant) knew its value was \$100. The 2nd defendant said he was a woman and knew nothing about the affair, except that the 1st defendant had told her a man lent him the note.

The 1st defendant was committed for trial and the 2nd defendant (the woman)

was ordered to give personal security in \$25 to appear if called on.

AN ELOQUENT CONTRAST.

The Turkish newspapers of the week before last published a war-song, which has been officially distributed amongst the Russian soldiers with a view to incite them to enthusiastic action. The *Ilkiklat*, a Turkish daily which, as far as we can see, is conducted in a civilized manner which might astonish some persons at home, makes apposite remarks upon the morale of this song. "We are pleased to be able to quote them. 'A simple perusal of this Russian *chant de guerre*,' says our contemporary, 'inspires pity and revolts against every sentiment of humanity; one may easily imagine the effect that it must produce upon the rude spirits of the savage hordes of the North, of those sanguinary barbarians who presume to make war in the name of civilization and benevolence. What a picture it must be to hear thousands of hoarse and drunken voices shouting these impious strains which constitute the atrocious catechism of the brave children of holy Russia.' In the official columns of the same paper we find a proclamation which was issued a few weeks ago by Moulkar Pascha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Armenia, when he entered Russian territory, and as the two documents are fraught with great lessons of value to the 'atrocious' party in England, we hasten to reproduce them together.

RUSSIAN WAR SONG.
Do you hear? The alarm is sounding! Form, in rank and file! Pray to God, and march to battle! The Danube, that old friend, rolls slowly before us. It is dark night; all the better! Sleep no more! The stars are the pontons! The Turk loves sleep. The columns tremble; God protect us! We cannot turn back, but must commence the assault! No Mussulman should be made prisoner. They have already massacred, burnt alive, and impaled our friends! We should not regret to do them harm. With them, no quarter! Kill, kill! Attack them with the bayonet! Brain them with the butt-ends of your muskets! Let all serve their right! But do not retreat one step, it will be better to succumb! For the honour of Russia, never weaken your efforts! God preserve you from being taken alive! You will have to undergo every outrage. God protect the brave! Give no quarter! To be vanquished—it were better to die!

and the honour of the poor inhabitants—for really their sympathies are with us; try nothing against the wishes of the vendors; do not hinder in the least their religious observances and ceremonies; and pay respect to their holy places, their priests, and their churches. Do not touch or destroy their houses without they are used as fortifications by the Russian soldiery. Do not allow yourselves to betray any unfriendly or malicious feelings towards them on account of any differences of belief, language, or manners. Neither torture nor kill prisoners or wounded, nor pursue the fugitives for the purpose of taking their lives. Do not imitate the Russians in their cruelties and violence. Kill no one if he is wounded into the hospitals; remember that every man to whatever religion he may belong is a noble creation of God. Consequently do not harass the enemy whilst in the act of burying their dead, and those they do not bury you must inter yourselves. Do not strike a foe when he has fallen, and be careful not to mutilate him in the least. As thinking men take to heart my important exhortations, obey your officers and respect your Holy Law.

THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The third volume of Mr Theodore Martin's "Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort" has been issued by Messrs Smith, Elder, & Co. The volume extends to 631 pages, and bears as a frontispiece an engraving by F. Holl, of Winterhalter's portrait of the Duchess of Kent. Historically, it is not only valuable; but it is a *proprio*. It deals with the time of the Crimean war, giving us the view of a German Prince wholly devoted to England, but not altogether popular at the time.

The volume opens in January 1854, and in March war with Russia was looming in the horizon. Here is Prince Albert's estimate of

THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE POWERS.

March 8, 1854.

The attitude of Austria and Prussia in regard to the Eastern Question is naturally of the utmost importance in its bearing upon the course of the events to which this question is certain to give rise. That stage of the question is passed in which a peaceful solution was still conceivable. The Emperor has himself cut off the possibility of drawing back, and is bent upon war. This being so, every proposal for further negotiations can only be regarded by the Maritime Powers as having for their object to deprive them of the very special advantage which they will enjoy from the outbreak of hostilities. Negotiations will therefore be desired by the Powers, while they will not be tolerated by the Allied Powers, being, as they are, adverse to their interests. The main point is to bring the war that is now inevitable to a close with all possible despatch. This can only be done if the European Powers stick firmly together. Their doing so will give at the same time the surest guarantee

that the question for which the war is undertaken shall not degenerate into others which are fundamentally alien to it.

Whether the Turkish Empire as such will be able to maintain its existence or not is not the question; and it would be useless to seek to determine this problem by anticipation. But it is quite certain that, if Europe maintains a united front against Russia, the solution must be in accordance with European interests, because it makes the realization of the scheme of Russia impossible. On the other hand, it is said, possible. A war against Russia is foolish, for she cannot be conquered. Russia, no doubt, is not a country to be conquered in the sense in which Napoleon in 1812 imagined it might be; but it is not therefore invincible, as people there and in Germany say it is. For the vital force of a State does not rest in an unshattered army and in the maintenance of a wide expanse of territory, but in the stability and abundance of its material resources, and in its political homogeneity and commanding position. Both may in the case of Russia be brought into extreme peril. By the loss of her western frontier territory she might even be reduced to a purely Slav-Arctic State, which would cease to play an important part in the Councils of Europe.

If this be the general posture of affairs, what is the position which Austria and Prussia at this moment occupy in regard to them? To Austria, Turkey is an object of paramount interest, inasmuch as it is of moment to her to shake herself free of Russia, to which she has hitherto been bound by her dread of revolution. She fears Russia, she fears revolution. As regards the latter, she could not possibly desire a stronger protection than that which is offered to her by the alliance with the Liberal Western Powers, whose separation from the cause of revolution she insures by the alliance. This is very clearly perceived even by the Revolutionary Committee, Mazzini, Kossuth, &c. Austria, which she does not trust Prussia, at the same time regards herself as not strong enough without Prussia, but still she is quite alive to the bearing of her own proper policy.

Prussia—unhappy country! The King is the tool of Russian dictation, partly from fear of Russia, partly from an absurdly sentimental feeling for the Emperor as the representative of the Holy Alliance. He believes himself to have shown great and dignified independence in declining a Russian alliance, that could have only the one object of drawing Prussia into conflict with the Western Powers in support of a Russian policy, which Prussia had joined with the three Powers in declining. By Protocol, to be injurious and dangerous to herself and to Europe. Anyhow the King declines all co-operation with the West.

The Court party, from habit partly, and partly from self-interest, is servile to Russia, worships the Emperor as the champion of reaction, sees its own downfall in whatever weakens him, and so it besieges the King with insinuations against France and England, with apprehensions of Russian vengeance, and hypocritical cant about Christian duty in the East.

The Anti-Russian patriotic party is no doubt anxious for war against Russia, provided it is waged by the Western Powers and Austria, but it has no wish that Prussia herself shall participate in the danger, by which she would be exposed to an unpopularity which she may give the turn to the European balance at some decisive moment, and snatch for herself the reward, which she will think she has deserved.

This is a flagitious policy, and assuredly it was not very wise to have given it expression, as has been already done. This is the policy of 1805, which led to the disasters of 1806. As its natural consequence Prussia will be hated by all parties, and as her tortuous views are already proclaimed in every State in Europe, the feeling is sure to have been roused, that it will be well to be beforehand with her.

When a peace is arrived at, to which Prussia has in no way contributed, but in the way of which she has on the contrary acted as a stumbling-block, she should then set up a claim, which she will be surrounded at the manner in which she will be received.

That every good German desires the consolidation, perhaps the aggrandisement, of Prussia, is intelligible; but physical expansion is, and ought to be, the result of moral strength and struggle, and people ought to see that the war with Russia would offer many chances to attain the desired object in a way which Europe would regard as consonant with her own interests, and those of civilisation. On the other hand, the policy of seeking to embarrass Europe now, in order to fish in troubled waters later on, cannot fail to produce the opposite effect.

In March, when war had been declared by the Allies, and the first troops had been despatched to Malta, and the Baltic fleet had sailed from Spithead, the King of Prussia made a last attempt to intercede for his imperious brother-in-law in a highly emotional letter to Queen Victoria.

It is odd to find history reproducing itself in the course which the King of Prussia then took.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S LETTER TO THE QUEEN.

It is not strange—the pious monarch writes—that England seems for some time past to have been ashamed of what has been the special motive cause of the impending conflagration? Who now speaks of the Turk? On the contrary, the war will now be, in the highest sense of the word, a war for an idea (*ein Teufelskrieg*). The preponderance of Russia is to be broken down! Well! I, her neighbour, have never felt that preponderance, and have never yielded to it. And England, in truth, has felt less than I. The equilibrium of Europe will be menaced by this war, for the world's greatest Powers will be weakened by it. But, above all, suffer me to ask: "Does God's law justify war for an idea?" Does last consideration it is that leads the writer to implore Her Majesty, for the sake of the Prince of Peace, not to reject the Russian proposals. . . . Order them to be probed to the bottom, and see that this is done in a desire for peace. Cause what may be accepted to be winnowed from what appears objectionable, and set negotiations on foot upon this basis! I know that the Russian Emperor is ardently desirous of peace. Let your Majesty build a bridge for the principle of his life—the Imperial honour! He will walk over it extolling God and praising him. For this I pledge myself. In conclusion, will your Majesty allow me to say one word for Prussia and for myself? I am resolved to maintain a position of complete neutrality; and to this I add, with proud elation, my people and myself

are of one mind. They require absolute neutrality from me. They say (and I say), "What have we to do with the Turk?" Whether he stand or fall in no way concerns the industrious Rhinelanders and the husbandmen of the Riesengebirg and Bernstein. Grant that the Russian war-gatherers are an odious race, and that of late monstrous falsehoods have been told and outrages perpetrated in the Imperial name. It was the Turk, and not we, who suffered, and the Turk has plenty of good friends; but the Emperor is a noble gentleman and has done us no harm. Your Majesty will allow that this North German sound practical sense is difficult to gainsay. Should Count Gröben come too late, should war have been declared, still I do not abandon hope. Many a war has been declared, and yet not come to actual blows. God the Lord's will decide.

"Her Majesty's reply," Mr Martin remarks "was in German; and her earnest conviction under which it was written is visible in the firm and fluent characters of the draft of it in the Prince's autograph. . . . without a word of erasure or interlineation."

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER.

Osborne, March 17, 1854.

Dear Brother,—General Graf von Gröben has handed to me the official as well as private letter of your Majesty, and I send your friendly messenger back to you with answers to both. He will be able to tell you by word of mouth what I can only do imperfectly in writing, how deep is my regret that, after we have gone hand in hand loyally, until now, you should separate from us at this critical moment. My regret is all the greater by reason of my inability even to comprehend the reason which induced your Majesty to take this step.

The recent Russian proposals came as an answer to the very last attempt at a compromise which the Powers considered they could make with honour, and they have been rejected by the Vienna Conference, not because they were merely at variance with the language of the programme, but because they were directly contrary to its meaning. Your Majesty's envoy has taken part in this Conference and its decisions, and when your Majesty says, "I regret the position of diplomacy and that of the Sovereign with propriety begin," I cannot concur in any such line of demarcation, for what my ambassador does he does in my name, and consequently I feel myself not only bound in honour, but also constrained by an imperative obligation to accept the consequences, whatever they may be, of the line which he has been directed to adopt.

The consequences of a war, frightful and incalculable as they are, are as distressing to me to contemplate as they are to your Majesty. I am also aware that the Emperor of Russia does not wish for war. But he makes demands upon the Porte which the united European Powers, yourself included, have solemnly declared to be intolerable, and the equilibrium of Europe. In view of this declaration, and of the presence of the Russian army of invasion in the Principalities, the Powers, not prepared to support their words by acts. If the Turk now retires into the background, and the impending war appears to you to be a "war for an idea," the reason is simply this, that the very motives which urge on the Emperor, in spite of the protest of all Europe, and at the risk of a war that may devastate the world, to persist in his demands, disclose a determination to realise a fixed idea, and that the grand ulterior consequences of the war must be regarded as far more important than the original ostensible cause, which in the beginning appeared to be neither more nor less than the key to the back door of a mosque.

Your Majesty calls upon me "to probe the question to the bottom in the spirit and love of peace, and to build a bridge for the Imperial honour." . . . All the devices and ingenuity of diplomacy and also of goodwill have been squandered during the last nine months in vain attempts to build up such a bridge! *Projets de Notes*, conventions, protocols, &c., &c., by the dozen have emanated from the *Chanceries* of the different Powers, and the ink that has gone to the penning of them might well be called a second Black Sea. But every one of them has been wrecked upon the self-will of your Imperial brother-in-law.

When your Majesty tells me "that you are now determined to assume an attitude of complete neutrality," and that in this claim to the right of your people, who extend with sound practical sense, "It is to the Turk that violence has been done; that Turk has plenty of good friends, and the Emperor has done us no harm."—I do not understand you. Had such language fallen from the King of Hanover or of Saxony I could have understood it. But up to the present hour I have regarded Prussia as one of the five Great Powers, which since the peace of 1815 have been the guarantors of treaties, the guardians of civilisation, the champions of right, and ultimate arbitrators of the nations; and I have for my part felt the holy duty to which they were thus divinely called, being at the same time perfectly alive to the obligations, serious as these are, and fraught with danger which it imposes. Re-nounce these obligations, my dear brother, and the status she has hitherto held. And if the example thus set should find imitators, European civilisation is abandoned as a plaything for the winds; right will no longer find a champion, nor the oppressed an umpire to appeal to.

Let not your Majesty think that my object in what I have said is to persuade you to change your determination; it is a genuine outpouring from the heart of a sister who is devoted to you, who could not forgive herself if, at such an eventful moment, she did not lay bare her inmost soul to you. So little have I it in my purpose to seek to persuade you, that nothing has pained me more than the suspicion that your appeal to God for the bringing across our path so much that was noble and good, where it may say, must, conduce to the happiness for life of those whom he has endowed with those qualities, and who are in themselves as dear to me. The real object of my writing to you now is to enclose Vicky's letter to you, which goes with this, and in which the child finds vent to her own feelings. Let me once more adjure you to come to us soon, we have so much to talk over.

Here is a slight but instructive sketch of

THE PRINCE AS A FATHER.

Writing to his friend Stockmar and to the husband that is to be—the former he says:—

In the matrimonial affair, nothing now has transpired. I am giving Vicky every

declaration will not be followed by immediate action. Shakespeare's words—

Beware Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in, Bear it, that the opponent may beware of thee—

have sunk deeply into every Englishman's heart. Sad that they should find their application here, where, in other circumstances, personal friendship and liking would alone prevail! What must be your Majesty's state of mind at seeing them directed against a beloved brother-in-law, whom yet, much as you love him, your conscience cannot acquit of the crime of having, by his arbitrary and passionate bearing, brought such vast misery upon the world.

ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.

In August, 1855, the Queen and Prince visited Paris, where no English sovereign had set foot since Henry VI. Of this visit Mr Martin makes considerable use of Her Majesty's Diary, kept under her own hand. Paris was *en fête*. Her Majesty thus describes the progress of the Royal party through the city on their arrival, and we draw from the same interesting source some passages describing the impressions received from the visit:—

Imagine this beautiful city, with its broad streets and lofty houses, decorated in the most tasteful manner possible, with banners, flags, arches, flowers, inscriptions, and finally illuminated, full of people, lined with the line and Chasseurs d'Afrique, beautifully kept and most enthusiastic! And yet this is but a faint notion of this triumph, as it was. There were endless cries of "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive le Prince Albert!" The approaching twilight further added to the beauty of the scene; and it was still quite light enough when we passed down the new Boulevard de Strasbourg (the Emperor's creation), and along the Boulevard, by the Porte St. Denis, the Madeleine, the Place de la Concorde, and the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. Here the light faded as the Royal cortege pursued its way through the Bois de Boulogne to St. Cloud. Troops, with their bands playing "God save the Queen," lined the whole route from the railway to the Palace of St. Cloud, the Zouaves, splendid troops in splendid dress, the friends of my dear Guards. In all this blaze of light from lamps and torches, amidst the roar of cannon, and bands, and drums, and cheers, we reached the palace. The Empress, with Princess Mathilde and the ladies, received us at the door, and took us up a beautiful staircase, lined with the splendid Cent-Gardes (who were splendid), and last, but not least, to my great delight, at the Bridge of Boulogne, near the village and the Palace of St. Cloud, the Zouaves, splendid troops in splendid dress, the friends of my dear Guards. In all this blaze of light from lamps and torches, amidst the roar of cannon, and bands, and drums, and cheers, we reached the palace. 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Halls.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 19th January, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 18th January. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 5, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 31, 1877. ja19

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878. fel

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED BILLS, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, in Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, REPORT CARGO REPORTS.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES.

SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING.

PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE.

LOG BOOKS, WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

Intimations.

IN THE GOODS OF GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS, late of Victoria, Hongkong, Patent Slip Proprietor and Ship-builder, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 30th day of October, 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, Probate whereof was granted to WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, of Victoria aforesaid, Esquire, the Executor therein named by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 8th day of November, 1877, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES at his address aforesaid, or to the Underigned WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, the Solicitor of the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, at the office of the said Wm. HENRY BRERETON, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 1st day of May, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES will proceed to distribute the assets of the said GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES shall then have had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claims the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1878.
WM. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor for the said
WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 87, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, King Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mel9

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MR OHUN AYIN,
Manager.
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Matchboxes, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

INSURANCES.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO- CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls 725,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | G. KRESS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. oc1

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
FANG KIM, Merchant.
Ho SAM, of Hong Yik Chan, Merchant.
Loo YAN, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Hong, Merchant.
CHEANG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 43, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. ad23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Pootow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 16, 1868.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albay	5 b	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Jan. 14	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Holbow & Halphong	To-day K'loon Dock
Amoy	2 b	Drewes	Brit. str.	876	Jan. 8	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Camoes	2 b	Whartop	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong		
Carisbrook	2 b	Whartop	Brit. str.	986	Dec. 19	Man Hing Chan		Repairing
Cassandra	4 c	Langer	Ger. str.	937	Jan. 14	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salgon	
Charlton	3 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	785	Jan. 15	Hop Kee & Co.	Halphong & Hanol	To-morrow 19th, noon
City of Peking	3 b	Tanner	Amer. str.	5079	Jan. 5	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. Falso	Tug Flying K'loon Dock
Fame	6 b	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Dec. 23	H. K. & W'pos Dock Co.		
Flintshire	5 b	Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	Dec. 15	Siemssen & Co.	Holbow & Halphong	
Holyrood	2 b	Peters	Brit. str.	333	Jan. 16	Siemssen & Co.		
Keinchow	2 b		Brit. str.			Kwok Acheong		
Lee Yuen	4 c	Glithon	Brit. str.	734	Jan. 17	M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Malacca	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	1104	Jan. 14	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	
Marica	3 c	Brook	Brit. str.	1000	Jan. 12	Siemssen & Co.		Malta
Mariveles	2 b	Munoz	Span. str.	359	Oct. 18	Romedios & Co.		K'loon Dock at daylight
Norna	2 b	Walker	Brit. str.	613	Jan. 15	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	Sanda's Slip
Panay	5 c	Goyenechea	Span. str.	500	Oct. 30	Romedios & Co.		
Patroclus	5 c	Billings	Brit. str.	1650	Jan. 17	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	
Sea Gull	5 b	Roberts	Brit. str.	265	Jan. 14	Insurance Company		
Sin Nanzing	5 b	Drago	Brit. str.	714	Dec. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock at daylight
Washi	5 b	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	Jan. 14	Landstein & Co.	Halphong & Hanol	K'loon Dock
Yesso	5 b	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	559	Nov. 22	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	
Sailing Vessels								
Abernethy	2 b	Congours	Brit. bqe.	728	Jan. 16	Order		
Ada Wiswell	2 b	Wiswell	Am. Sm. so.	558	Nov. 28	Captain		
Adelina & Marianne	2 c	Dahl	Ger. bqe.	800	Jan. 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.		Coast Dock
Alden Besse	3 c	Noyes	Amer. bqe.	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.		Cleared
Alexandra	3 c	Elliot	Brit. bqe.	407	Nov. 26	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Chefoo	For Sale
Alphington	3 c	Cunningham	Brit. bqe.	328	Sept. 6	Wieler & Co.		Sanda's Slip
Amie Florence	2 c	Johnson	Brit. bqe.	657	Dec. 8	Ormeo Co., Limited		
Angeles	2 c	Barbeyron	Fch. bqe.	891	Nov. 14	Carlowitz & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Anna	2 b	Jessen	Ger. bqe.	447	Jan. 7	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Annie Lowray	2 c	Gales	Brit. bqe.	752	Jan. 8	Chinese		
Annie M. Small	2 c	Packer	Amer. sh.	1053	Dec. 4	Russell & Co.		
Annie S. Hall	4 b	Nelson	Am. bkline.	455	Dec. 10	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Nagasaki	
Antipodes	2 c	Wyeth	Brit. bqe.	592	Jan. 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Assens	7 b	Wandel	Dan. bqe.	265	Dec. 4	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
B. F. Watson	3 b	Hawkins	Amer. bqe.	993	Nov. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	Sanda's Slip
Beethoven	3 b	Haje	Ger. bqe.	840	Nov. 25	Melchers & Co.		Coast Dock
Birken	3 b	Reynolds	Brit. sh.	1008	Dec. 11	Order	Manila	Waichai Pier
Brisbane	4 c	Hudleston	Brit. bqe.	394	Dec. 17	Russell & Co.		
Broomhall	3 b	Bate	Brit. sh.	1379	Oct. 26	Meyer & Co.	London	
Carl Ritter	7 b	Lausen	Ger. bqe.	598	Jan. 5	Siemssen & Co.		
Ceres	4 c	Specht	Ger. bqe.	420	Jan. 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	3 c	Beattie	Brit. bqe.	853	Nov. 30	Rozario & Co.		
Charter Oak	3 c	Staples	Amer. sh.	963	Oct. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Clurum	3 b	Shrewsbury	Brit. sh.	1884	Sept. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	Waichai Pier
City of Halifax	3 b	Evans	Brit. sh.	860	Dec. 24	Meyer & Co.		
Clara	3 c	Chalmers	Brit. sh.	938	Nov. 7	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Corona	3 b	Vincent	Amer. sh.	150	Sept. 26	Insurance Co.		
Dauphin	3 c	Lebonnais	Fch. bqe.	818	Jan. 7	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
D. von Beaulieu	3 c	Scheldder	Ger. bqe.	336	Jan. 6	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
De la Roche	3 c	Toussaint	Ger. bqe.	359	Dec. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		Waichai Pier
Falcon	3 b	Barry	Brit. bqe.	798	Dec. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Fanny	3 c	Degomont	Fch. bqe.	318	Jan. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fang-ba-Balagh	4 c	Risto	Ger. bqe.	240	Jan. 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
Ferdinand	7 c	Westergaard	Ger. bqe.	327	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Flodden	2 b	Fraser	Brit. bqe.	327	Nov. 30	Wieler & Co.		
Fortune	2 b	Peterson	Slam. bqe.	449	Dec. 20	Tak Mee		
G. H. Wuppens	1 c	Diedrichsen	Ger. sh.	538	Jan. 16	Carlowitz & Co.		
Georgina	4 c	Romney	Brit. bqe.	815	Jan. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Glamorganshire	4 c	McEachern	Brit. bqe.	456	Dec. 2	H. Kier & Co.		
Glenfruin	3 b	Lang	Brit. bqe.	472	Dec. 22	Chinese		
Glory	2 b	Thompson	Slam. bqe.	550	Nov. 14	Tak Mee		
Golden Spur	4 c	Farrell	Brit. sh.	656	Dec. 22	Meyer & Co.		
Great Admiral	3 c	Thompson	Amer. sh.	1876	Aug. 18	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Herbert Black	4 c	Volquardsen	Ger. bqe.	372	Dec. 17	Wieler & Co.		
Hermann	3 c	Treat	Amer. bqe.	373	Jan. 15	Meyer & Co.		
Humboldt	4 c	Foss	Ger. bqe.	423	Dec. 6	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Ionian	3 c	Stoll	Ger. bqe.	330	Dec. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Jalo	3 c	Cave	Brit. bqe.	373	Nov. 24	Chinese		
Jessie Jamieson	7 c	Moberg	Russ. sh.	1365	Dec. 20	Landstein & Co.		
Julia A. Brown	4 c	West	Brit. bqe.	504	Dec. 31	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Jurgen	4 c	Nickerson	Am. Sm. so.	542	Dec. 18	Butterfield & Swire	Hamburg	
Kaleja	3 c	Roos	Russ. bqe.	600	Jan. 12	Order		
Kate Waters	4 c	Gliese	Brit. bqe.	580	Dec. 15	Siemssen & Co.		
Marie Charlotte	4 c	Mehonass	Fch. bqe.	380	Jan. 5	Rozario & Co.		
Marie Louise	3 c	Guilboux	Fch. bqe.	425	Nov. 25	Carlowitz & Co.		
Marlon	4 c	Hoves	Am. Sm. so.	266	Dec. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
May	4 c	Plumley	Brit. Sm. so.	237	Jan. 14	Olyphant & Co.		
May Queen	4 c	Prior	Brit. bqe.	472	Dec. 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Mignon	2 c	Soule	Am. Sm. so.	484	Dec. 7	Captain		
Montara	4 c	Ravnikide	Brit. sch.	74	Jan. 14	Order		
Morning Star	2 c	Michaelsen	Slam. bqe.	570	Jan. 5	Tak Mee	Manila	
Nagara	4 c	Wloebhusen	Ger. bqe.	920	Dec. 29	Melchers & Co.		
Norwegian	1 b	Tarck	Slam. sh.	711	Jan. 6	Chinese		
Northern Star	4 c	Wortley	Brit. bqe.	327	Jan. 6	Wieler & Co.		
Onaida	2 c	Olympe	Brit. sh.	2394	Oct. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London & Hamburg	
Papa	7 c	Clays	Ger. bqe.	392	Jan. 15	Siemssen & Co.		
Peri	4 c	Eturs	Ger. bg	276	Dec. 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Phetion	4 c	Schoel	Brit. bqe.	576	Jan. 5	Wieler & Co.		
Quickstep	3 c	Barnaby	Amer. bqe.	826	Jap. 4	Captain		
R. C. Rickmers	7 c	Stolt	Ger. sh.	1157	Dec. 28	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Diamond Island	Cleared
Rapid	2 b	Hunte	Slam. bqe.	420	Jan. 5	Tek-mee Hop-kee		
Rosa Boettcher	3 c	Schultz	Ger. bqe.	898	Dec. 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Samar	2 c	Miller	Amer. sh.	1056	Jan. 15	Captain	Whampoa	Cleared
Samos	4 b	Bryant	Amer. sch.	395	Nov. 8	Russell & Co.	New York	
Sophie D.	5 c	Parazolo	Fch. bqe.	758	Dec. 5	Landstein & Co.	Hilo	Cleared
St. Adresse	4 c	Leroy	Fch. bqe.	622	Nov. 22	Carlowitz & Co.	San Francisco	Cleared
St. Anne	8 c	Francois	Fch. bg	286	Nov. 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
St. Idene	7 c	Durand	Fch. bqe.	388	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sully	3 c	Sara	Fch. bqe.	387	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sumatra	3 c	Olough	Amer. sh.	1080	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Tartar	4 c	Camenna	Ger. bg	256	Jan. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Tay Watt	2 b	Williams	Slam. bqe.	654	Dec. 27	Chinese		
Tugala	3 c	Lozer	Ger. sch.	60	Dec. 20	Captain		Jardine's
Yaga	3 c	Nordvick	Norw. bqe.	585	Jan. 6	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Vesta	3 c	Martin	Brit. bqe.	500	Jan. 12	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Viscount McDuff	4 c	Dicks	Ger. bqe.	302	Dec. 22	Melchers & Co.	Nientan	
W. E. Gladstone	5 c	Wright	Brit. Sm. so.	289	Nov. 11	Borneo Co., Limited	Triste	
Warrior	3 c	Gallahan	Brit. bqe.	834	Dec. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quinhon	
		Baymann	Brit. bqe.	910	Jan. 8	Wieler & Co.		
WAMPPOA								
Amboto		Brown	Brit. str.	973	Jan. 13	Meyer & Co.		
Charles Monreau		Quatresous	Fch. bqe.	852	Jan. 13	Landstein & Co.		
Christine		Wildfang	Ger. bqe.	541	Jan. 16	Chinese		
Formosa		Schweizer	Ger. Sm. so.	282	Jan. 14	Melchers & Co.		
Kronprinzessinn		Hansen	Dan. bqe.	843	Dec. 24	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Triste	
CAANTON								
Yangtze		Schultze	Brit. str.	789	Jan. 13	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	